

Spies in Sweden Direct U-Boat War

Bureau Worked Openly Before U. S. Entered War, Now Secretly

Ships' Movements Told to Germans
Mail Censorship at Source in United States Is Needed

By Arthur S. Draper
LONDON, Sept. 19.—For many months Germany has maintained a well organized and well equipped bureau in Sweden for the collection and distribution of information useful to German submarines. There are other German bureaus in European neutral countries, but none which does so large a business as that at Stockholm.

Before America's entry into the war the Swedish bureau worked so openly and with such complete confidence that for a time it looked as if it had the protection of the Stockholm police and that the Swedish secret service had taken a long sleep.

After America became a belligerent and when dispatches began to tell of a possible embargo of exports from the United States to Scandinavian neutrals, the German spies worked with more caution, but still maintained at a high standard of efficiency their job of supplying the U-boat commanders with information regarding the sailings of Allied and neutral vessels, their cargoes, their armament, if any, and a dozen other details.

Spies Work Quietly
They have now dropped their brazen methods, but they are still on the job. So long as America remained neutral the German spies had such an easy task that they didn't deserve the name of spies. Mere novices could gather and disseminate information which resulted in the loss of thousands of tons of invaluable shipping and merchandise. Huge bribes were paid for a few facts, with no questions asked. Fake concerns were organized to cover the workings of the German espionage system, and simple messages regarding business transactions served to relay the news to Stockholm, which relayed it to Germany, whence it was fabled by wireless to all the submarines.

Job Is Harder Now
Today the job is not so easy, but more skillful and clever spies have replaced the old agents. Unfortunately, not all of them are German. How they get the information out of the United States is something which the American Secret Service, which has shown its ability, must find out. The censorship of the mails of neutrals is just as essential as the censorship of telegrams and cables.

While neutral, America protested, but submitted without further comment to British censorship of the mails from European neutrals to the United States. If the British considered it wrong while running the chance of offending the United States, why should America stop anything short of this now that it is at war?

U. S. to Demand Full Satisfaction
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Officials of the State Department to-day made no effort to conceal the fact that the United States is disposed to accept the official statements of report and indignation from Admiral Leatham, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, as a true indication of the Swedish people's attitude. Cable dispatches from London have quoted a spokesman of the British government as saying that the same admissions made to it by the Foreign Minister would be regarded there as satisfactory.

Baker Plans Drafting of 500,000 More

Asks Appropriation of \$287,416,000 to Pay for Second Levy

All Now Registered Will Be Examined
Army of 2,300,000 To Be Raised Soon, Secretary Discloses

(Special Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The first official announcement of plans to call out the second levy of 500,000 drafted men was made by Secretary Baker to-day in submitting a supplemental deficiency estimate of \$287,416,000. It coincided with the departure of more than 40 per cent of the first increment—300,000 men—for camp.

Secretary Baker also disclosed that the War Department's plans under present appropriation bills call for an army of 2,300,000 men.

Secretary Baker further made known to-day that the War Department had practically decided to go ahead with its plan of physically examining the entire list of drafted men, regardless of the objections raised by some Governors whose opinions were asked. Telegrams had been sent by General Crowder requesting Governors to express their views as to the advisability of examining the 7,000,000 registrants remaining after the first 3,000,000 were examined to get men for the first call of 687,000.

The Governors of several states approved the plan, but others objected. Secretary Baker explained to-day that it was not intended that the request for executives' views should be regarded in the light of a referendum. He said the War Department was inclined to adopt the plan as soon as it could be placed in operation.

"A great many men will be held in uncertainty if we delay in examining the men remaining on the register lists," Secretary Baker explained. "We should examine these men, so that they will know definitely whether they are liable to be called for military service and may arrange their business affairs accordingly."

The War Department believes it will be no more difficult for local boards throughout the country to complete the examination of registrants now than it would be later. By completing physical examinations now it is pointed out that the second draft levy with much less effort and waste of time than was encountered in the first call.

Before the third draft is made, increasing the army to nearly 3,000,000, an additional deficiency appropriation request will be necessary. The \$287,416,000 requested by Secretary Baker to-day is in addition to the \$7,000,000,000 deficiency bill which passed the House yesterday and is now before the Senate.

It is explained by General Crozier, chief of ordnance, that the war conditions which have arisen since the submission of the regular estimates render imperative the necessary appropriation now asked.

Mitchel Is Victor in Close Vote

Early Returns Give Mayor 1,085 Majority Over Bennett

Prendergast and Adamson Also Win

Rush, Who Bolted Tammany, Badly Beaten by McAvoy

Mayor Mitchel won by a narrow margin in the primaries yesterday in his fight to keep William M. Bennett from going on the ticket as a Republican candidate for Mayor, thus dividing the anti-Tammany vote.

Incomplete returns indicate that his majority in the Republican primary will be less than 2,000 out of nearly 70,000 votes cast. His teammates, William A. Prendergast for Controller and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson for President of the Board of Aldermen, won easily. In all other races the organizations, Democratic and Republican, were victors.

Following are the summaries on the majority race:

Borough	Mitchel	Bennett	Missing
Manhattan	3,230	2,013	11
The Bronx	3,326	3,261	14
Brooklyn	12,110	18,223	29
Queens	2,078	2,364	28
Richmond	234	674	17
Totals	32,970	31,465	129

Mitchel's majority—1,505.
Controller Prendergast, in the Republican primaries, ran far ahead of his ticket. His majority over Wall, his opponent, was nearly ten times that of the Mayor over Bennett. Adamson, for president of the Board of Aldermen, defeated Wilsey even more decisively.

The vote by boroughs for Controller in the Republican party was:

Borough	Prendergast	Wall	E. D.
Manhattan	15,940	4,878	27
The Bronx	5,573	5,361	37
Brooklyn	42,109	14,222	32
Queens	2,679	1,815	26
Richmond	304	672	14
City total	68,505	27,959	175

City total missing out of a total of 2,060.
Prendergast's majority—15,061.

The primary vote throughout the city was unusually light. For the first primary election for local offices the showing was disappointing to all parties. Mayor Mitchel's comparatively small margin over Bennett in the Republican primaries indicated that the Fusion voters suffered from overconfidence and many of them stayed away from the polls.

On the other hand, the Tammany leaders were jubilant, pointing to the "close call" for the Mayor as indicative of general dissension in the Fusion ranks. Some of them predicted that the Bennett vote foreshadowed the Mayor's defeat for reelection in November.

Bennett Strong in Kings
The Bennett strength lay principally in Brooklyn, which has been the hotbed of factional Republican disturbances ever since the Fusion movement was started. A substantial vote in Manhattan and the other boroughs carried the Mayor through.

Lewis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn, was renominated on the Fusion ticket, and Sheriff Edward Riegelmann swamped Bird S. Coler for the Democratic nomination for the same office. Borough President Maurice E. Connolly easily defeated his opponent, Martin Nager, in the Democratic primaries in Queens for a renomination. There was no opposition to the Republican candidate, Robert W. Higbie, for Borough President in Queens. The large Connolly victory was expected by the Democratic organization.

Farmer and Labor Radicals Strike Hands at St. Paul

OUT OF THE WEST



Hoover Warns Business Profiteering Means Revolt

(Staff Correspondence)
ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 19.—Two duties were laid upon the business men of the nation to-day at the war convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Herbert C. Hoover declared that they must combine to down the profiteers or the nation would be plunged into revolution.

The manufacturers' section of the convention framed resolutions calling for the formation of a great war committee of business men, representing all industries, to deal directly with the government in war purchases. Unless American business men forgot profits and drove out the profiteers, said Mr. Hoover, they would see socialism triumph and chaos like that in Russia. In his address the Food Administrator called upon his audience to save the United States from Russia's fate, which, he said, had been brought about to a great extent by the failure of industrial leaders to provide necessities for the people.

Allied Business Men Beating Germany To a Pulp, Declares Northcliffe

Lord Northcliffe described Great Britain's unpreparedness when the war started, saying the country did not have 20,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition in its arsenals August 1, 1914, while Germany took the field with 4,000,000,000 rounds in her supply wagons.

"The Thames Valley is now one vast hive of industry," said Lord Northcliffe. "Great cities like Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow, have added faring suburbs to their bulk; new towns have arisen elsewhere, and all are devoted to the herculean labors of the forge and the machine shops. If you could see but for one short half-hour what barrage fire means on a single section of a 400-mile front, if you could hear 2,000 cannons belching forth the steel salves which clear the way for the dauntless infantry, you would appreciate more than ever the truth of the saying that this war is being won in the factories and in the mines."

Resolutions to be introduced to-morrow will demand that the government, before it goes further with price fixing, make arrangements to deal with the labor situation. Labor, speakers declared, forms the base of production costs and cannot be ignored in setting prices. The government and the public will pay for goods. Forced arbitration of labor disputes also is to be advocated.

Agrarian and Industrial Workers United by Their Hatred of Capital

Any War Profit Hotly Denounced

Wheat Shall Not Be Martyr; Patriotism Shall Not Pay

By Theodore M. Knappen
(Staff Correspondence)

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—Recalling one moment the bewildered Russian democracy, keen for the destruction of the enemy within, but oblivious to the enemy without; recalling the next the militant democracy of France heroically fighting to the triumphant end over the foreign foe—America's democracy of the farm and shop in conference here assembled to-day showed itself at its best and at its worst, revealed its pettiness and disclosed its grandeur.

Shouting with the glee of a bad boy in honor of the mention of the name of the stubborn Vearler, the sulky and near disloyal Mayor of Minneapolis; greeting Senator Gronna with wild yells and roof-lifting cheers, applauding the declaration that a democracy must take up the methods of an autocracy when at war, laughing contemptuously at the suggestion that the war endangers American democracy, chortling with delight at the accusation that the government at Washington is a pack of thieves, this convention of the National Non-Partisan League on the question of the high cost of living again and again cheered the declaration that this war must go on with every man behind the President until German autocracy and imperialism are crushed.

Underneath all this perplexing contrast and contradiction of ideas and expressions in regard to the great international conflict there was revealed deep as the iron ranges of Minnesota, solid as the soil of the Dakotas, the vast and rapidly rising idea of political revolution within.

Mr. Tumulty sent a letter expressing President Wilson's regret at not being able to "send such a message as he would be willing to send, inasmuch as he would like on such an occasion to say something directly apposite to it."

Gronna Passionately Dismisses This Era

A wolf at bay in Washington, came Senator Gronna back to his clansmen of blood and domicile, like a conquering hero, came from his seeming disloyalty in the Senate to proclaim himself a patriot who would cheerfully give his life for the flag, to declare that the war shall go on until autocracy is crushed, to declare unrelenting war on autocracy at home. With eyes flashing beneath shaggy eyebrows and shaking his dark hair in a perfect fury of denunciation, he shouted the warning that the work begun on the battlefields of Europe would be concluded in America. Marking the passing of an era, he declared:

For the Union of Farmers and Workers

Smile, if you will, at this emotional and rapid flow of turbulent words, but no man here to-day could hear these impassioned speeches and feel the temperature of the audience of farmers and laboring men and not sense something of a portentous union of the workers and the farmers to advance political democracy to the point of making a new world on the ruins of the old.

To heap contrast on contrast, these men who seem so embittered applauded in fairness when a letter was read from the secretary of the National Association of Vehicle and Agricultural Implement Manufacturers demonstrating that the manufacturers of farm machinery had themselves been caught in a relativity and helplessness in the upward rush of prices, and listened respectfully when one of their own professors told them that the obnoxious wheat price had been fixed by a committee that strove tirelessly and earnestly to do the right thing.

Like a cooling zephyr in the storm of hot words was Ray Vance, director of the Brookline Economic Service, of New York, telling the stormy meeting in clear and precise language exactly how much the war profits of the great industries are undermining the auditors that the whole economic system has broken down under the stress of war, and that the only remedy in government regulation of prices, beginning with the primary industries and proceeding, step by step, to the sequel adjustments.